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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT		
SUBJECT	Military Schools and Chirchik	at Tashkent	DATE DISTR.	<i>9 September 1960</i>
			NO. PAGES	1
			REFERENCES	RD
				50X1-HUM
DATE OF INFO.				
PLACE & DATE ACQ.				

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

a. Military School [] near Chirchik.

b. Tashkent Military School [] in Tashkent. 50X1-HUM

c. Military School [] in Tashkent.

d. Tashkent Military School [] /in Chirchik.

2. The reports concern the purpose, location, organization, and curriculum of the schools, as well as the names of a few Soviet personalities associated with them. Although some discrepancies exist, in general, the report's supplement those listed under references above.

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APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1. Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2. Probably true. 3. Possibly true. 4. Definitive. 5. Probable. 6. Cannot be judged. Documentary: Based on original document.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

ORIGIN: USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT: Tashkent Military School

DATE OF REPORT

NO. OF PAGES 2

REFERENCES

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3. The following subjects were taught at the school:

Russian Language and Grammar	Communications
Geography	Topography
Physics	Tactics
Chemistry	Mechanics
Mathematics	Fortifications
Geometry	Artillery
History of the CPSU	Tanks
Aviation	River Crossing
Military Roads and Bridges	Preparatory Fire

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4. [redacted] the following instructors and their ranks [redacted]

Colonel Chaban	Sr. Lieutenant Alyotin (phonetic)
Colonel Maksimov	Sr. Lieutenant Zlobin
Lt. Colonel Makarov	Major Moiseyev
Lt. Colonel Smirnov and his wife	Mrs. Smirnova
Lt. Colonel Glazunov	Master Sergeant Kurochkin
Lt. Colonel Galamatin	Master Sergeant Issayev
Griloras (rank unknown)	

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~~1. Sources of intelligence honesty or loyalty, regardless of their completeness.~~ 2. ~~Reliability cannot be assessed (applies to all other categories of information sources).~~

~~APPRAISAL OF CONTENT:~~ 4. Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 5. Probably true. 6. Possibly true. 7. Cannot be judged. Documentary: Based on original document.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Military School

in Tashkent

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3. Although one company was named the Interpreter Company, most of the interpreting during the instruction, training, and building during the beginning of the course was done by some Russian [redacted] (either very old or very young) who had been attached to the school for this purpose. [redacted]

[redacted]
they had ever had military service but in their work they did not appear knowledgeable in either Russian [redacted] military terminology and were often ridiculed at the school. As the [redacted] students learned Russian, which was taught as a subject, these interpreters disappeared slowly and the lectures were given without an interpreter.

4. The platoon was considered the basic unit of operation, and training stressed the action of the platoon in offense, defense, and support. The first year the students had to learn the Russian language and were taught the theory of infantry platoon action. During this year they were also obliged to help in the construction of the school buildings. Among other subjects taught were military terminology, close order drill, Soviet weapons and their use, artillery, and artillery support. Tactical problems in platoon actions were studied mainly in the second year of the course.

5. Several times during training [redacted] taken to firing ranges located north of Chirchik (N 41-29, E 69-35). They were transported in trucks to an area specially chosen for them apart from areas where Soviet troops trained. During the entire course they had no contact with Soviet units. Several Soviet platoon-sized teams had demonstrated tactics and weapons at the school sometime during the course. [redacted]

6. The training was rigorous and tiring and lasted over fifteen hours each day. The students lived in tents while they were training and building their permanent quarters. They were not required to do any heavy kitchen work. Those who had been former lieutenants or higher officers of the [redacted] guerrilla forces were paid about 250 rubles a month; the others without rank were paid about 70 rubles. Clothes, toilet articles and tobacco were provided.

7. The Communist Party [redacted] was well represented at the school, and the political agitators kept the morale high among the Greeks. At the time of their graduation [redacted] thought they would form the nucleus of a new [redacted] guerrilla army, but political circumstances [redacted] made this impossible. Their second prospect of being commissioned in the Soviet armed forces also faded when they were merely released and sent back to work in the industrial plants from which they had come.

Site Layout and Description

8. [redacted] the size of the school compound was about 700 meters by 300 meters. [redacted] all the buildings shown in Figure 1 (Page 4), [redacted] sketch of the school, were completed. Following is a description of the points indicated on the sketch:

Points No. 1 and 2: Large brick one story buildings called study halls, approximately 60 meters by 25 meters. They had cement floors. They were used for indoor training, classes, etc. There were stages and benches and a motion picture screen.

Points No. 3, 4, 5, and 6 were identical. They were barracks of brick, one story, about 30 meters by 10 meters. They had three entrances. See Figure 2 (Page 5) for a layout of these barracks.

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Point No. 7: Administration Building which housed the Commandant's office. It was a one story brick building about eight meters by 10 meters. It was guarded.

Point No. 8: Supply Warehouse - a one story brick building, about eight meters by ten meters. A Soviet supply sergeant, the only enlisted man in the entire cadre, was in charge of the 50X1-HUM warehouse.

Point No. 9: Officers' Quarters - [redacted] how many houses were in this group, but they were all identical, small, prefabricated houses for unmarried officers.

Point No. 10: Married Officers' Quarters - of the same construction as those at Point No. 9; the number of houses was undetermined.

Point No. 11: Parade grounds.

Point No. 12: Front and only gate.

Point No. 13: Asphalt road about five to six meters wide. To the south it lead to the center of Tashkent and to the north it led to Chirchik.⁴ It was a well travelled road and included bus traffic. There was another road that skirted the school on the south and west sides. then continued north; [redacted]

[redacted] This road was narrower than the Tashkent-Chirchik road; [redacted]

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Sketch: Layout of Military School in Tashkent

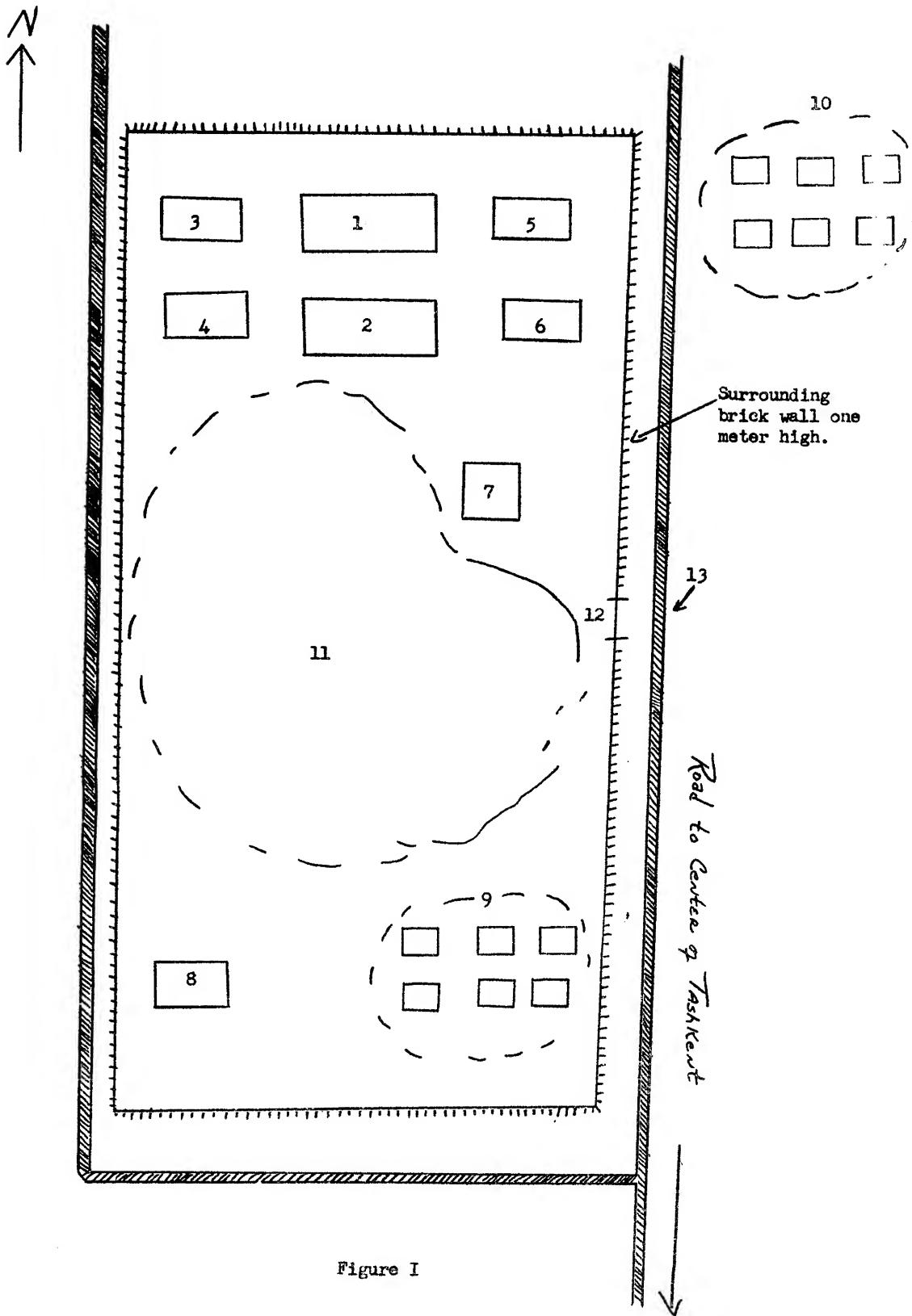


Figure I

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REF ID: A6520

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[Redacted] Sketch: Layout of one of the Barracks at the School [Redacted]
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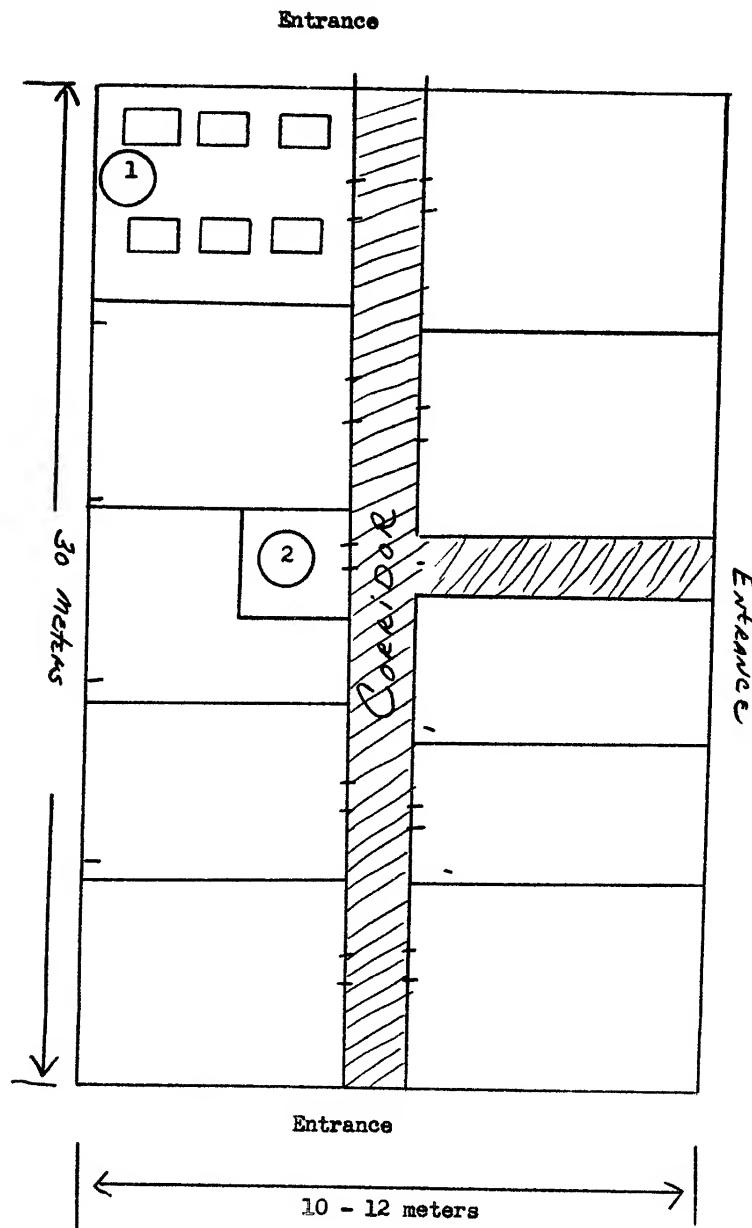


Figure 2

Legend

1. Standard Room with 6 double bunks (for 12 men)
2. Orderly Room.

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APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1: Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2: Probable true. 3: Possibly true. 4: Doubtful. 5: Probably false. 6: Cannot be judged.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Tashkent Military School
in Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT

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REFERENCES

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DATE OF
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3. Students [redacted] who had served as officers with the guerrillas [redacted] received 500 rubles per month, whereas the other students received 75 rubles per month. In addition to the money all students were provided room, board, clothing, cigarettes and toilet articles.

4. There were about 500 [redacted] in the one and only class of this type, and after 1952 no other [redacted] were trained at the school. When students arrived at the school there were only seven permanent buildings on the school grounds, and it was necessary for some of the students to live in tents. During the period July 1950 to May 1951 the buildings shown at Points 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 on attached Sketch No. 2 were built.

5. The five hundred [redacted] were organized into six companies with 80 to 90 students in each company, which were further subdivided into three platoons. Classes were conducted six days a week. Reveille was at 0700 followed by breakfast and physical training. Classes started at 0900 and continued until 1300 or 1400. After lunch and a rest period there was a study period until about 1900 hours; evening mess was then served and the students were through for the day.

6. Students received instructions in the operation and maintenance of rifles, grenade launchers, machine-guns, mortars and anti-tank guns. [redacted] , Field training was conducted on the north and east grounds adjacent to the school area. Training was conducted by the school cadre and not with any regular Soviet army units. [redacted] the following subjects that 50X1-HUM were taught and the approximate number of hours per week:

- a. Short course in the history of the CPSU - two hours per week
- b. Preparatory Fire - three hours per week
- c. Close order drill - two to three hours per week
- d. Tactics - five to six hours per week
- e. Russian Language - ten hours per week
- f. Regulations - two hours per week
- g. Physical Training - five hours per week
- h. Mathematics - one to two hours per week,

7. General Major Abakidze (fmu) was the head of the school. [redacted]
[redacted] the following instructors:

- a. Lt. Col. Ternat'ev (fmu) taught the short course in the history of the CPSU. [redacted]
- b. Capt. Rogov (fmu) was a company commander who taught close order drill. [redacted]
- c. Capt. Levchenko (fmu) taught regulations. [redacted]
- d. Major Morozov (fmu) taught preparatory fire. [redacted]
- e. Gordeyevna (fmu) taught Russian language. [redacted]

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8. Following is a description of points on the attached [redacted] sketch No. 2 of the site layout of the school:

1. Enclosure:

The west side was a barbed wire fence approximately one and one half meters high. The south side was a brick wall about two meters high. The east and north sides were of concrete about two meters high. The entire school compound occupied an area about 350 meters long and 250 meters wide.

2. Guard's booth:

At the main entrance of the school, One story, made of brick, about two meters long, two meters wide and two meters high.

3. Retail store:

One-story building made of brick, about ten meters long, four to five meters wide and three meters high. This building was divided into a barber shop and a grocery and meat store. There was a street entrance, and the store was open to the public [redacted]

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4. Football (Soccer) stadium:

An oval shaped area approximately 100 meters long and 50 meters wide used for physical training.

5, 6. Barracks:

One story, made of brick, about 35 to 40 meters long, ten meters wide and six meters high. These buildings housed approximately 125 students each. They also had recreation and reading rooms. Companies No. One, Two and Three lived in these barracks.

7, 8. Classrooms:

One story, made of brick, about 35 to 40 meters long, ten meters wide and six meters high. The buildings were divided into about 12 classrooms.

9, 10. Barracks:

Same as Points 5 and 6 above. Company No. Six was housed in barracks at Point 9. Companies No. Four and Five were housed in the barracks at Point 10.

11. Vehicle entrance:

Gates were kept closed except when a vehicle was entering or leaving.

12. Vacant building:

One story, made of brick, about eight meters long, four meters wide and two and one half meters high. The store and barber shop at Point 3 were originally in this building but it was vacant [redacted]

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13. Dining hall:

One-story brick building, about 40 meters long, 15 meters wide and seven meters high. Five hundred students could be accommodated at one time.

14. Headquarters:

One-story brick building, about 25 meters long, ten meters wide and five meters high. The administrative offices of the school were in this building.

15. Warehouse:

One-story brick building, about 20 meters long, ten meters wide and six meters high. Clothing and weapons were issued at this building.

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16. Warehouse: One-story brick building, about 20 meters long, ten meters wide and six meters high. Provisions were stored in this building.

17, 18. Living Quarters: One-story brick building, approximately 20 meters long, ten meters wide and six meters high. Soviet personnel who worked in the mess hall and offices were housed in this building.

19. Warehouse: Same as Point No. 15 above.

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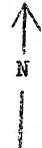


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Q-13	R-13
Q-12	R-12



0-9	P-9
0-8	P-8



Sketch No. 1

OVERLAY PINPOINTING: (1) Fourth Workers' Settlement; (2) Tashkent Military
School; [redacted] Scale 1:25,000

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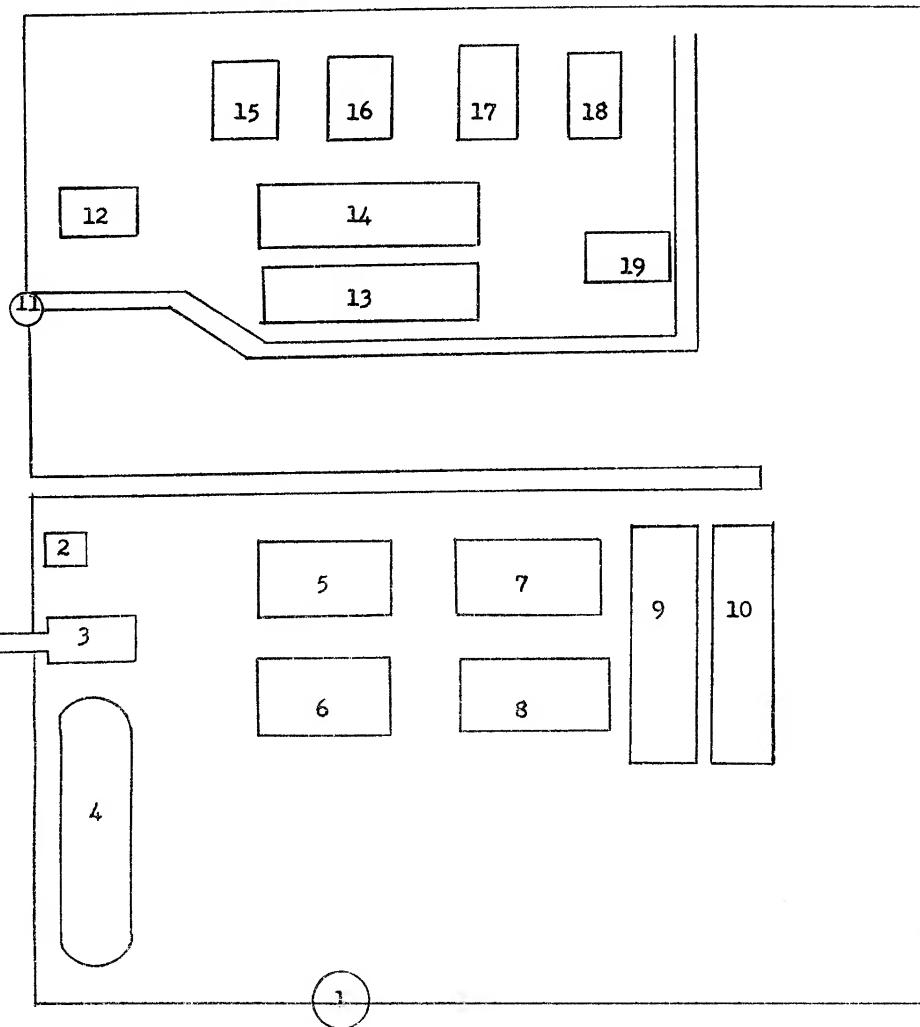
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[Sketch Box] Sketch of Layout of Tashkent Military School
(not drawn to scale) (1952)

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Street (Name Unknown)



Sketch No. 2

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1. *Source*: 1. Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources. 2. Probably true. 3. Uncertain. 4. Denial.
2. *Classification*: Documentary. Based on original document.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT: Military School for Greeks Near Chirchik¹

DATE OF REPORT

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REFERENCES

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1.

2. The school was located about 100 meters west of the Tashkent - Chirchik railroad line about three to four kilometers north of Chirchik. A wall made of sun dried mud brick about one and a half meters high surrounded the compound. The only entrance was on the east side with an asphalt road leading into the school's compound.

3. The cadre of the school consisted of 50 Soviet officers who also served as instructors. Assisting these officers there was an auxiliary company of about 60 Soviet enlisted men who were also in charge of staging mock exercises. [redacted] the Commandant of the school was a General Abakidze (fmu). [redacted]

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War II exploits. A Lt. Colonel Slipnikov (fmu) (phonetic spelling) appeared to be either the adjutant to General Abakidze or a deputy commander.

Major Garus (fmu) (phonetic spelling) was the officer in charge of artillery training.

A Lt. Smirnov (fmu)	platoon commander
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4. When the students completed their military training at the school [redacted] no formal graduation took place, but a parade was held and General 50X1-HUM Abakidze addressed the students. He told them that the military had done all they could for them, but it was regrettable that the military training they received could not be applied at that time. He did not elaborate 50X1-HUM further [redacted]. The students did not receive any documents to show that they had completed this training, but they were told that they could consider themselves 50X1-HUM junior lieutenants. All the students who attended this school returned to the jobs they held before taking the course.

5. The six hundred [redacted] were organized as a battalion consisting of the following:

Two Tank Companies - One company received training on the T-34 tanks. The other company was taught the proper maintenance of the T-34.

One Mountain Artillery Battery

One 122-millimeter Howitzer Battery

One Signal Communications Company

One Anti-Tank Battery

Each company or battery had about 100 men.

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6. There were about twelve Russian-speaking [redacted] assigned to the school as interpreters at the beginning of the course, but as the students acquired a knowledge of Russian the interpreters left. Although the interpreters were civilians they were authorized to wear uniforms.

7. The first year of study was devoted to the following subjects: Russian, Language, History with emphasis on Russian and Soviet military history, Mathematics, Physics, Map Reading, First Aid, Drill, and Artillery Nomenclature. In the second year the students concentrated on the particular branch of arms to which they were assigned.

[redacted] Each student was 50X1-HUM given the opportunity to act as a battery commander and to solve all the theoretical, tactical, and practical problems given to him while the other students took the part of soldiers under his command. The third year was a continuation of the second, with emphasis on specialized training.

8. Following is a description of points on the attached [redacted] sketch of the 50X1-HUM site layout of the school:

1. Club: One story building made of red brick with a red tile roof fifteen meters long and ten meters wide.

2. Headquarters Building One story high, made of red brick with a tile roof twenty meters long and five meters wide. The Commandant's office was in this building.

3. Barracks: One story high, made of red brick with a tile roof ten meters long and eight meters wide. This building housed the Auxiliary Company referred to in paragraph 3 above.

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4. Mess hall: One story high, made of red brick with a tin roof, twenty meters long and twenty meters wide. About 300 people could be accommodated at one time.

5. Study or training hall: One story high, made of red brick, about 100 meters long and 20 meters wide. Six hundred people could be seated at one time.

6,7,8. Barracks: One story high, made of red brick with flat roofs of cement tile shingles. Each building was the same size, about twenty meters long and ten meters wide, and could accommodate two companies or approximately 200 men.

9. Tank and Artillery Park: About 100 meters long and 50 meters wide with a wire fence on the south and east sides and the brick walls of the compound on the north and west sides. All training weapons other than small arms were kept in this area including the T-34s, 122-millimeter howitzers, 76-millimeter and 57-millimeter guns.

[redacted] there were about twelve 57-millimeter and 76-millimeter guns,

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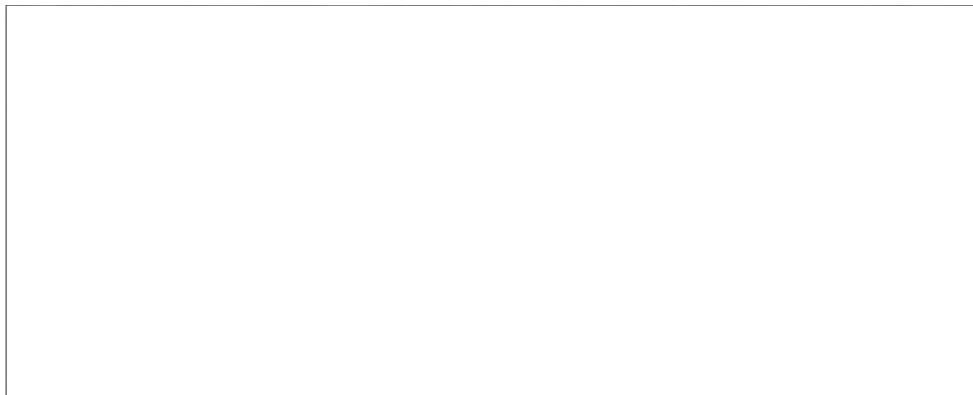
10. Warehouse: One story high, made of red brick with a red tile roof, ten meters long and five meters wide. The building had a deep basement of unknown dimensions where all the ammunition was stored.

11. Hospital: One story high, made of red brick, about ten meters long and five meters wide. This building had a dispensary and a ward for six or eight patients, where only minor illnesses were treated. Serious cases were treated at the Military Hospital in Tashkent.

12. Bathouse: One story wooden building about seven meters long and five meters wide.

13. Provisions Warehouse: One story wooden building about seven meters long and five meters wide.

14. Gate.



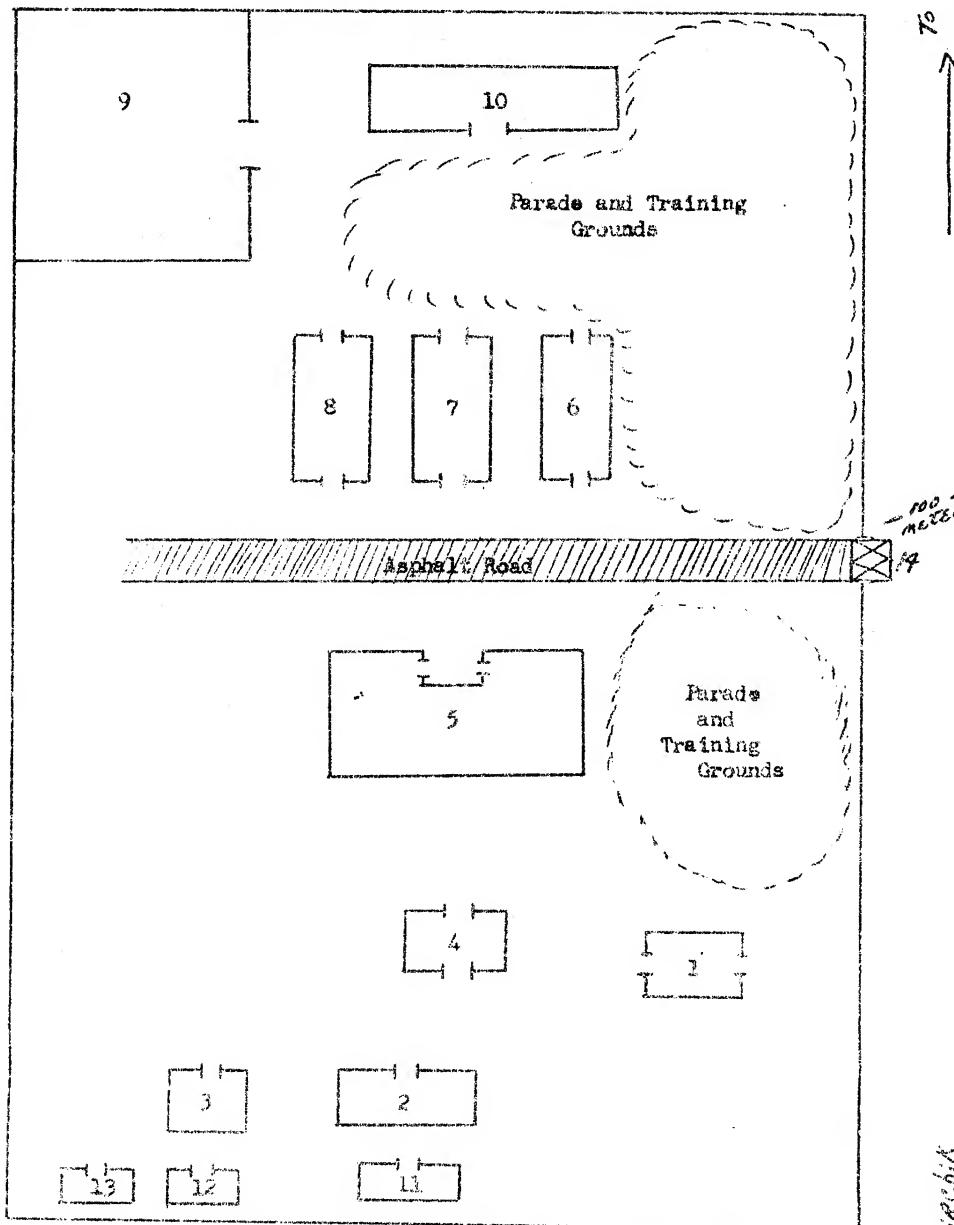
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